CHICAGO AND HER 2 WORLD'S FAIRS

Depicting

A CENTURY of PROGRESS

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CHICAGO AND ITS TWO FAIRS
1893 - 1933

GEOGRAPHICAL PUBLISHING CO.
CHICAGO
Printed in U. S. A.

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Chicago and Its Two Fairs
PUBLISHED BY
The Geographical Publishing Co.
CHICAGO

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A CENTURY of CONTRASTS

— a Picturized Version of
Chicago and Its Two Fairs

A CRUDELY-BUILT fort in a pathless wilderness of savage men, expands against the obstacles of nature, disease and fire, into a scintillating city of endless rows of giant skyscrapers, where industry, art, literature, science thrive among 3,500,000 inhabitants. All this in a century. The city is Chicago.

Only forty years ago, a brief day to many, this same city, Chicago, with its derby-hatted men and beruffled, sedate women paid tribute to Science, Art and Industry, with the Columbian Exposition of 1893—a symphony of white, with its Peristyle, magnificent buildings with symmetrical, old-world lines, and all in an artistic setting of thousands of acres of a park-like wonderland.

Again, forty years later, the power of science enters the still mass of dead metal and a tiny ray from the star Arcturus causes a new City of Wonder to flame with a medley of light and color, revealing ultra-modern, windowless buildings of daring design.

From tomahawk to television, a city on a Carpet of Magic and Science in Seven-League Boots have brought to the world, on a 424 acre tract pumped from the depths of Lake Michigan, a graphic, animated picture of fact and fancy — from a World of Science, a World of Imagery and the Old World.

Will as much advance be made in the next forty years as in the past? Time alone can answer. Meantime, preserve this book for reading now, for reference later and a comparative record as the years speed on.

FIFTEENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN LEGION, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, OCTOBER 2-5, 1933

A Pioneer City that Continues to Pioneer

UNDERGOING the hardships of pioneering — encountering and overcoming a disastrous fire that burned the city into a mere shell of ruins and building up again with wornout tools — Chicago has, within a century, become a city of 3,500,000.

Re-enacting in pictures the small beginnings, the initial and repeated struggles of Chicago, and its growth into a center of education, art, industry and science, this book will show some of the things that have made Chicago great.

Today, the eyes of the world are centered on Chicago, where Science reveals in a fantastic yet realistic way the march of man onward — fighting and overcoming obstacles. Not fighting with sword, knife or gun, as in days gone by — but using modern weapons of intelligence, scientific knowledge, cooperation and courage.

With the realization of something in common with Chicago, whether your home is here or elsewhere, you may transplant your birthplace, your city to Chicago, or vice-versa, and worship at the shrine of hardy ancestors — whom swamps and disease could not kill — whom savages, fire, disaster, depression could not deter —

— and upon this Magic City you may build your hopes that wherever the "I Will" spirit of Chicago prevails there is always the Dawn of a New Day.

THE CRADLE OF CHICAGO

(At left)

No one has ever doubted that Chicago had its small beginnings, its battles, its struggles. The evidence is too concrete. The picture at the left shows Chicago of one hundred years ago — the forks of the Chicago River, the Wolf Tavern and the Miller House. A decided contrast to the present thriving city of more than three million five hundred thousand!

BEFORE THE FIRE

(At left)

Here is how Chicago looked before the fire in 1871 — a city of industry and commerce that was to be wiped out overnight, with nothing but shells of buildings remaining. No really tall buildings then, but a growing city, nevertheless, with a great future ahead of it — a centre of commerce, art, education, industry.

DURING THE FIRE

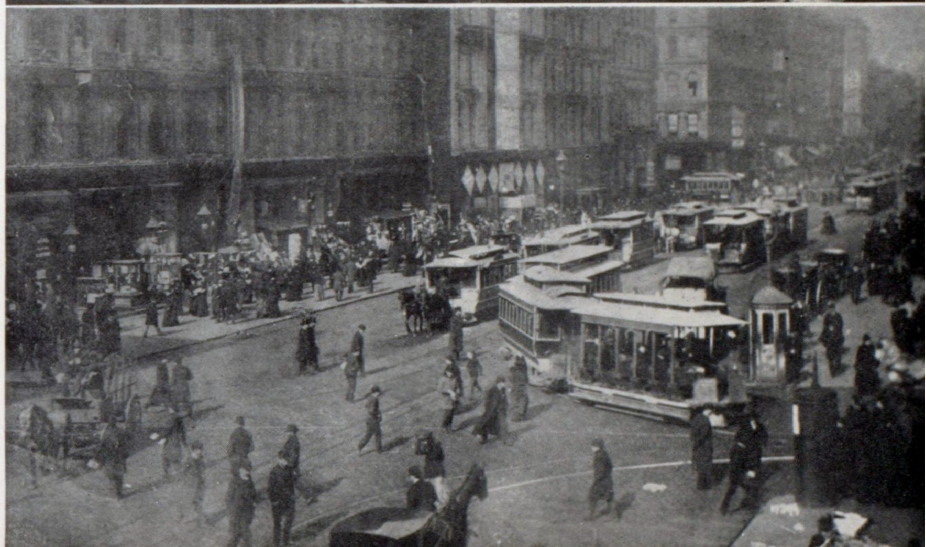
(At right)

The true test of a people is during and after disaster. When the Chicago fire leveled to a mass of ruins all that had been built up in more than half a century, it took courage to "stoop and build with wornout tools," all over again, an entirely new city. But within a short time, the city was rebuilt, the forerunner of its numerous skyscrapers, institutes, and industrial palaces of today.

DURING THE FAIR

(At right)

During the Columbian Exposition of 1893 the transportation was a far cry from what it is today. Going to the Fair then about the only transportation was horse-drawn vehicles or animal-drawn cars. People crowded on the cars and on top of them. Today, Chicago has every type of modern transportation, street cars, railroads, elevated, buses, motorboat, airplane and what-not.



MICHIGAN AVENUE

(At left)

Forty years ago, Michigan Avenue was not the popular thorofare it is today. Then, leisurely animal drawn vehicles interspersed themselves at convenient distances. There were few tall buildings then. Today, thousands of automobiles crowd this boulevard, and processions of people hurry along either side.

THE CHICAGO OF 1912

(At right)

Looking southeast along the Chicago River, from where the Merchandise Mart now stands, one may see the Chicago of twenty years ago. In place of the buildings along the River have sprung up Wacker Drive and many skyscrapers. It is now one of Chicago's most attractive drives.

MICHIGAN BOULEVARD

(At left)

From a trackless waste a hundred years ago to a city lined with boulevards and all forms of modern transportation — is the record of Chicago. And in recent years its most popular thorofare is Michigan Boulevard, where thousands of automobiles are incessantly on the go. This view of Michigan Avenue is looking north from Boulevard Bridge, near the Tribune Tower and Wrigley Building.

MERCHANDISE MART

(At right)

Largest building in the world. Floor area, 4,230,400 square feet, an equivalent of 93 acres. Houses 400,000 different lines of goods. Contains 3,915,000 cubic feet of concrete, 20,000,000 bricks, 45,000 tons of steel, 380 miles of wiring. Length, 724 feet; width, 356. Would hold population of Gary, Ind.

SHEDD AQUARIUM

(At left)

Located northeast of the Field Museum in Grant Park. Contains 132 exhibition tanks with over 4,000 live fish, both salt and fresh water, representing species from many parts of the world. It was built by a fund of $3,000,000 created by the late John G. Shedd, Chicago merchant.

BUCKINGHAM FOUNTAIN

(At right)

Located in Grant Park, at the foot of Congress Street. It is twice the size of that of Latona at Versailles and cost more than $1,000,000. It is the gift of Miss Kate Buckingham of Chicago, art patron, in memory of her brother, Clarence Buckingham. Architects, Bennett, Parsons and Frost. Water rises to a height of seventy-five feet. Beautifully illuminated at night.

ART INSTITUTE

(At left)

Added to its millions of dollars in art treasures, this year the Art Institute exhibits paintings and sculpture celebrating "A Century of Progress." Here is shown a collection valued at $75,000,000 and totaling 1227 works — oil paintings, water colors, drawings and sculpture; also, etchings, engravings and lithographs.

WHISTLER'S MOTHER

(At right)

This noted painting, "Portrait of the Artist's Mother, Arrangement in Grey and Black," by James A. McNeill Whistler, an American, was lent by The Louvre Museum, Paris, thru The Museum of Modern Art, New York. This painting is valued at $1,000,000, but was originally sold for only a few hundred dollars, due to the artist's desire that it should ultimately hang in the Louvre.

MME. JEANNE DE RICHEMOND

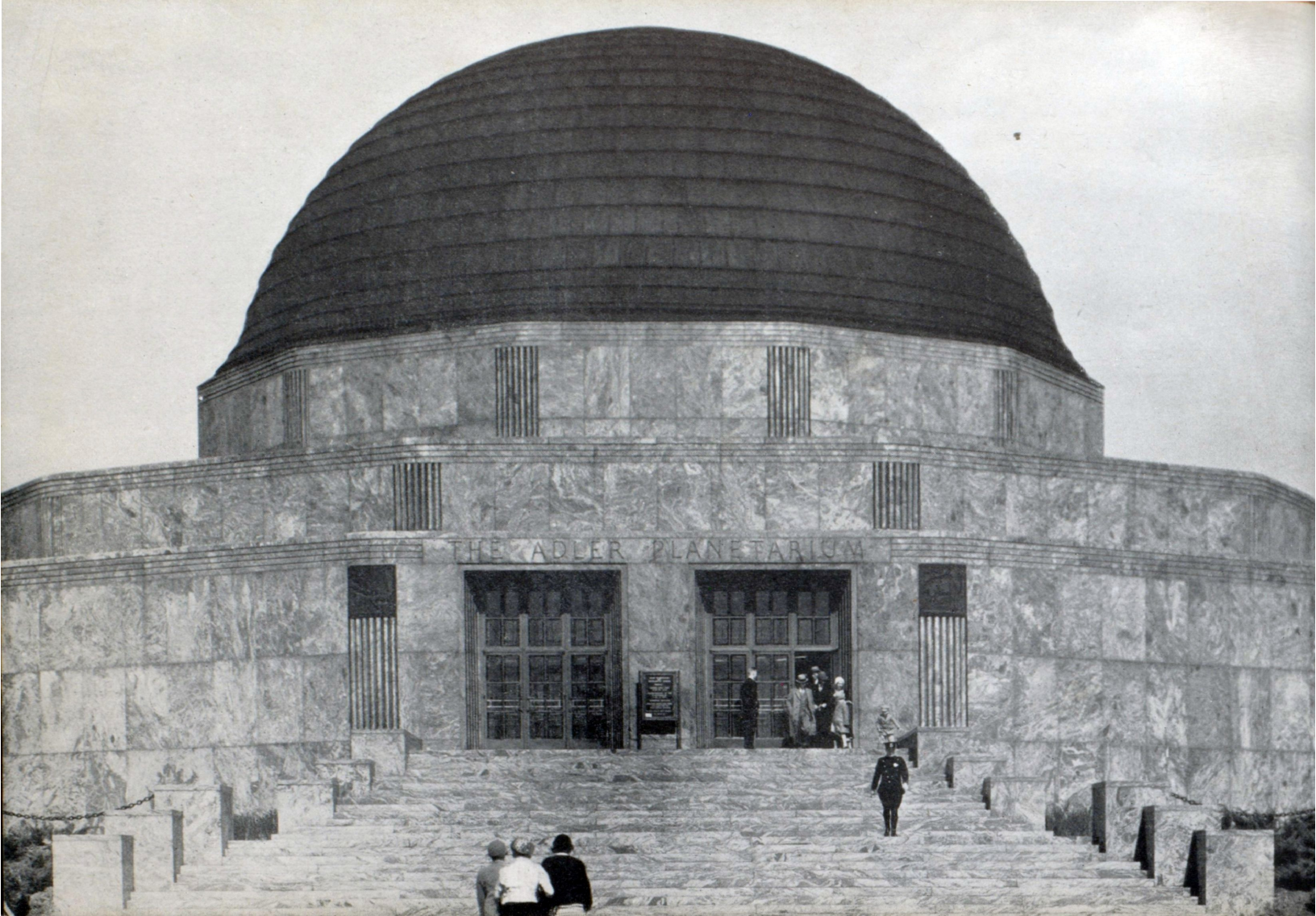
(At left)

This is one of the more notable paintings in the collection shown especially during A Century of Progress. The title of it is "Mme. Jeanne de Richemond and her son, Eugene," painted by a French artist, Jacques Louis David, and lent to the Art Institute by Mr. Edward J. Berwind, New York. It is oil on canvas, size 45¾ x 35½ inches.

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

(At right)

Located in Grant Park, near the lake, at the northern entrance to the World's Fair Grounds, 1933. Has thirty-six exhibition halls. Displays scientific collections. Its five departments are — anthropology, botany, geology, zoology and N. W. Harris public school extension. Interior is 700 feet by 350 feet. Style of architecture Greek of the Ionic order.


THE ADLER PLANETARIUM

THE HEARST BUILDING

(At right)

Which houses both the CHICAGO HERALD AND EXAMINER and the CHICAGO AMERICAN was built in 1912.

Twelve years later the HEARST BUILDING property at Market and Madison streets had conferred upon it the title of HEARST SQUARE by the city council.

The compliment was extended by unanimous vote of the aldermen in appreciation of the work done for the city by William Randolph Hearst and his two Chicago newspapers — the HERALD AND EXAMINER and the CHICAGO AMERICAN.

ADLER PLANETARIUM

(At left)

Built on an island lying just east of the Shedd Aquarium in Grant Park. Cost, $1,000,000. Donated by Max Adler of Chicago. Dome is eighty-five feet in diameter. Within a corridor that encircles the hall are an astronomical museum and library. Interior of dome shows view of heavens, with more than 4,500 planets, planetoids and stars in their orbital movements.

CHICAGO'S BEAUTIFUL SHORELINE

(At left)

This view of Chicago's shoreline, beach and Lake Michigan, taken from the top of the Drake Hotel, shows the picturesque beauty of Chicago's lake front. An endless beach where thousands swarm during hot days to cool off. A feast for the eyes! The real beauty of Chicago can be best appreciated by a drive, ride or walk along its extensive shore line.

UNDER THE LINDBERGH LIGHT

(At right)

For many miles distant the ever-circling powerful light beam from the Lindbergh light can be seen, "Lighting, lighting the airway mail" — the most powerful searchlight imaginable. It is mounted on a tower which extends high above the top of the tall Palmolive building, which in itself is a modern skyscraper landmark which overlooks miles and miles of Chicago's never-ending shoreline. It is on Michigan Avenue, near north side.

MUSEUM OF SCIENCE & INDUSTRY

(At left)

Located in Jackson Park. This was the old Fine Arts Building of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, and was made possible through the generosity of Julius Rosenwald. It will demonstrate various scientific inventions and principles and will show industrial and engineering progress in actual operation.

UNION STOCK YARDS

(At right)

Here at the Union Stock Yards is herded a large part of the world's meat supply, with acres of cattle and hogs. In the background may be seen a part of the vast industrial area; in the foreground, the meat-packing houses. This is typical of the many-sided industrial and commercial growth of Chicago during its Century of Progress.

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE

(At left)

The new International House on the Midway is the outgrowth of an idea to make better provision for foreign students. In it reside men and women of all nations. Provision is made to harmonize with their national customs, food and living methods. It contains theatre, library and social rooms.

CIVIC OPERA HOUSE

(At right)

The Civic Opera House, on Wacker Drive at Madison Street, is an impressive structure of architectural beauty. It provides a modern setting for opera. Here many noted performances of Grand Opera have been given by internationally known artists. Sponsored by the Chicago Musical Foundation.

ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

(At left)

This interior view, with its odd array of antique collections, is part of the Oriental Institute, Chicago University. These and other odd curios are the world-wide collections of Chas. H. Breasted, explorer, who continually explores the universe for antiques which he displays in the Institute.

ROCKEFELLER CHAPEL

(At right)

One of the most interesting places in Chicago is the Rockefeller Chapel, University of Chicago, the gift of John D. Rockefeller. Later his son had installed in the tower a carillon of 70 bells, in memory of his mother. A modern Gothic structure, of which Bertram Goodhue is architect.

A CENTURY OF PROGRESS

A CENTURY of Progress is a procession of surprises. It was constructed on ground pumped from the bottom of Lake Michigan. Its lighting system was put in operation by a ray of light from the star Arcturus, after a forty-year journey over 225,000,000 miles. It has loud speakers thruout the grounds. Baby incubators — a place to check children — a theatre with a revolving stage — windowless buildings — and so on, without end.

Designed to amuse and instruct — it does both. It is a wonderland for grown-ups and youngsters. Its Hall of Science covers eight acres showing, in animated form, the mysteries and mastery of the six basic sciences — physics, chemistry, biology, medicine, geology and mathematics. In wonder, you see the heart pump blood thru veins and arteries; see the myriad, complex functionings of human organs brought into plain view in a transparent man; and so on in endless profusion.

Enchanted Island, where youngsters revel! Greeted by a giant seven feet five inches tall, with his green velvet coat, baggy oriental trousers of silver cloth, a shimmering turban on his head, gold hoops in his ears, and by a chocolate soldier in scarlet and white uniform; also a white-clad clown — they journey thru this wonderland to Magic Mountain and see all their fantastic dreams come true!

Complete villages, with their odd architecture and quaint displays, are brought into being, the Belgian Village being an example. The Streets of Paris, alive with Gallic color and atmosphere, with gendarmes, side-walk cafes, chestnut venders, strolling artists, musicians and milk-maids — Japanese Pavilion, Lama Temple, Moroccan Village (to mention only a few) lend an Old-World touch.

Not what does A Century of Progress show — but rather what is there that it does not show?

CHARLES DEERING LIBRARY

(At left)

The Charles Deering Library, Northwestern University, Evanston (a suburb of Chicago). Soundproof interior. Built by Northwestern University, with a bequest from Chas. Deering and with gifts from Mrs. Chas. Deering, Marion Deering McCormick, Barbara Deering Danielson, Roger Deering. Architect, James Gamble Rogers.

MISS LILLIAN ANDERSON, QUEEN

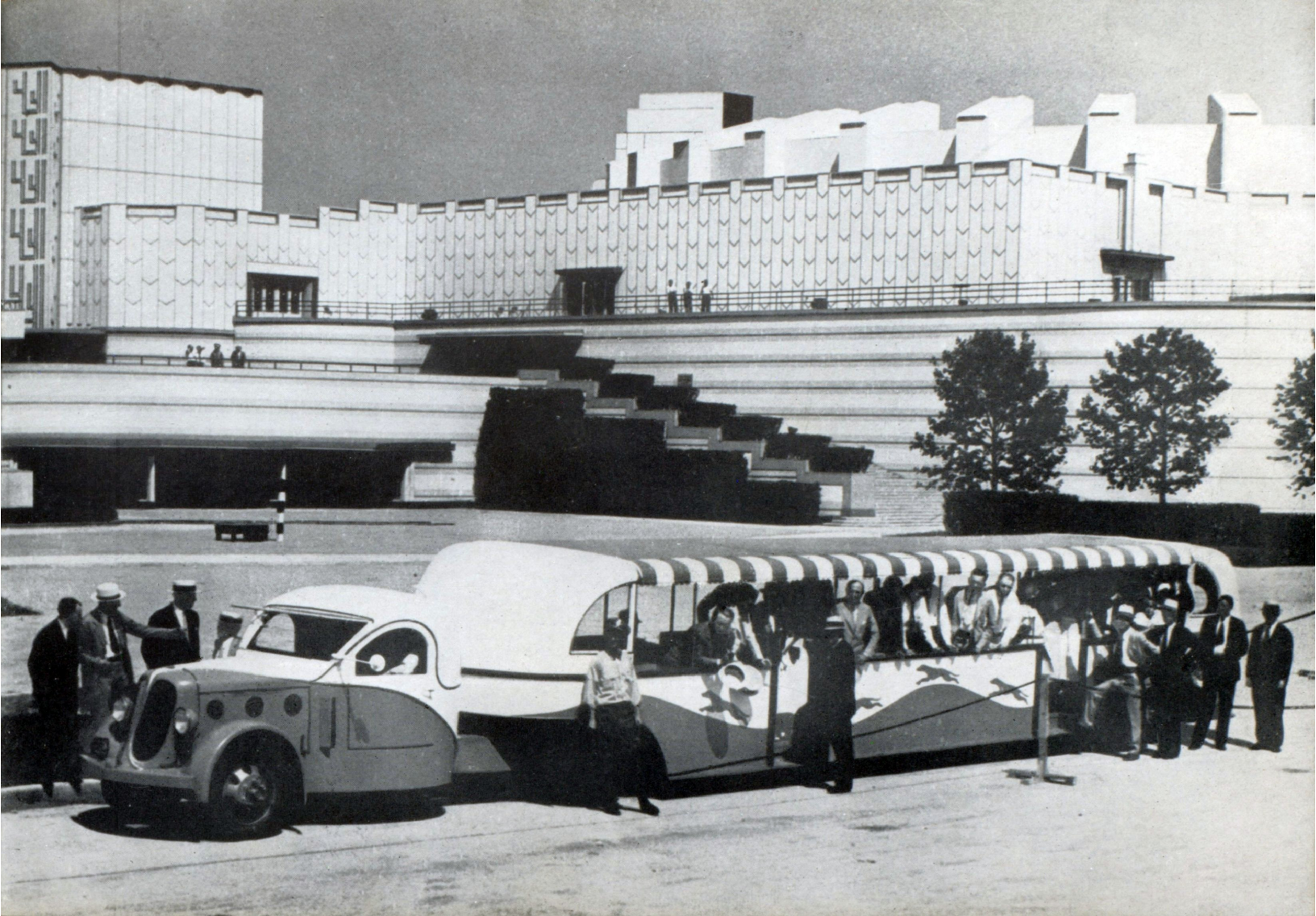
(At left)

Golden-haired, violet-eyed Lillian Anderson, of Racine, Wis., was chosen Queen of A Century of Progress from fifty-one finalists. Perched upon orange and silver floats, she and her fifty Ladies of Honor paraded along Michigan Avenue, amid hand-clapping and handkerchief waving. Her Maids of Honor were Miss Lorraine Nevens, Evanston, Ill., and Ruth Joyce Hardie, Chicago.

MOTORBUS TRANSPORTATION

(At right)

A feature of the facilities for moving thru the grounds at A Century of Progress is this Greyhound Motorbus, a sort of open-sided scenic coach from which the grounds can be viewed from either side of the bus. One of the most popular forms of transportation at the Fair, for saving tired feet and making the rounds quickly and easily.



HALL OF SCIENCE

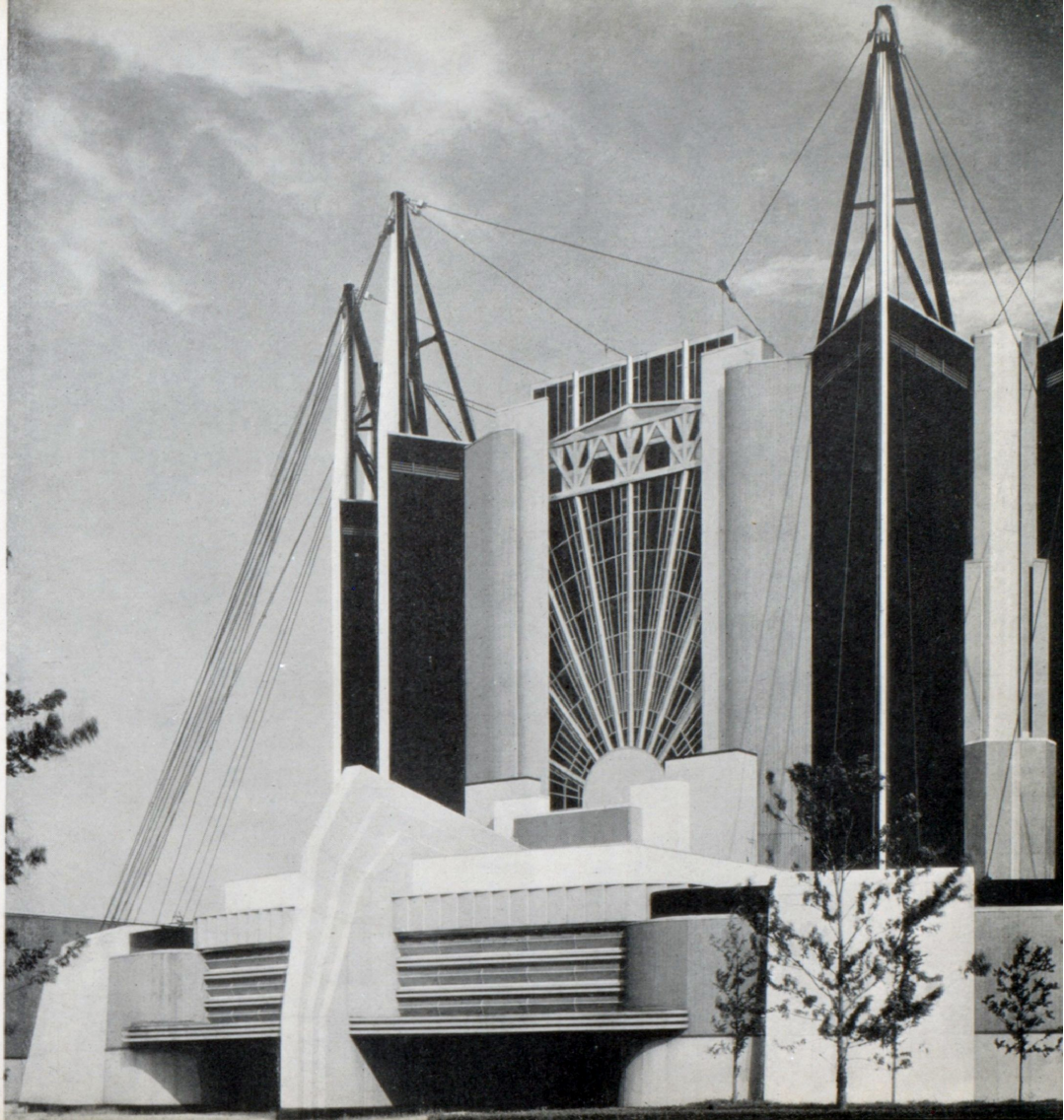
(At left)

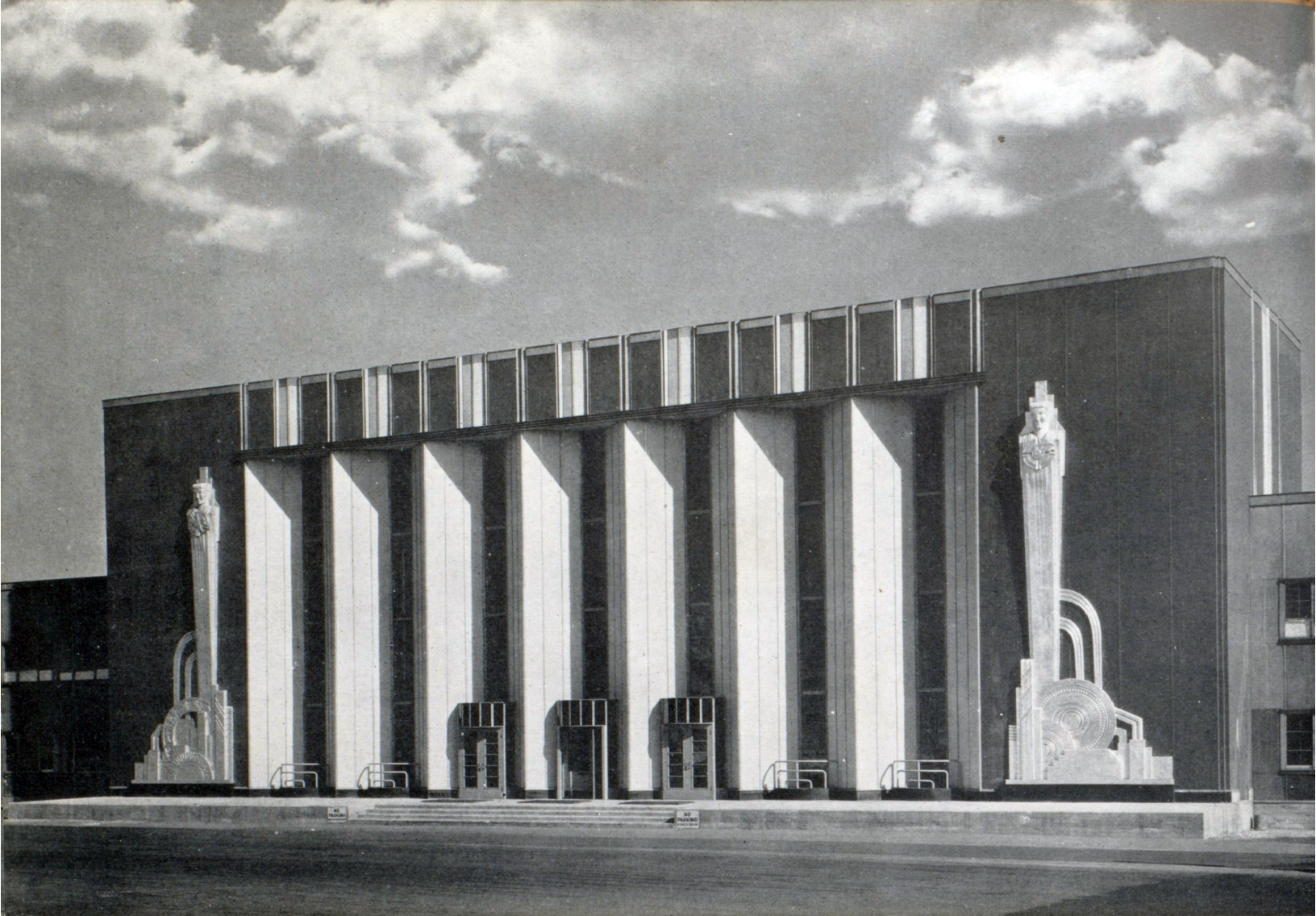
One of the most magnificent buildings at A Century of Progress is the Hall of Science, with its tall, white columns representing the different branches of science; its Court of Honor and its Carillon Tower. Devoted to progress of science. Presents in action and simple demonstration a complete history of scientific achievement.

TRAVEL AND TRANSPORT BUILDING

(At right)

Its strange, multi-colored, ultra-modern roof is suspended from steel cables swung from twelve towers arranged in a circle. Dome is the first and largest to be built on suspension bridge principle. Two stories. No windows. Artificial illumination. Tells the story of transportation from covered wagon to present date. One feature is an all-aluminum car, marking the third step in the evolution of the Pullman car.





ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

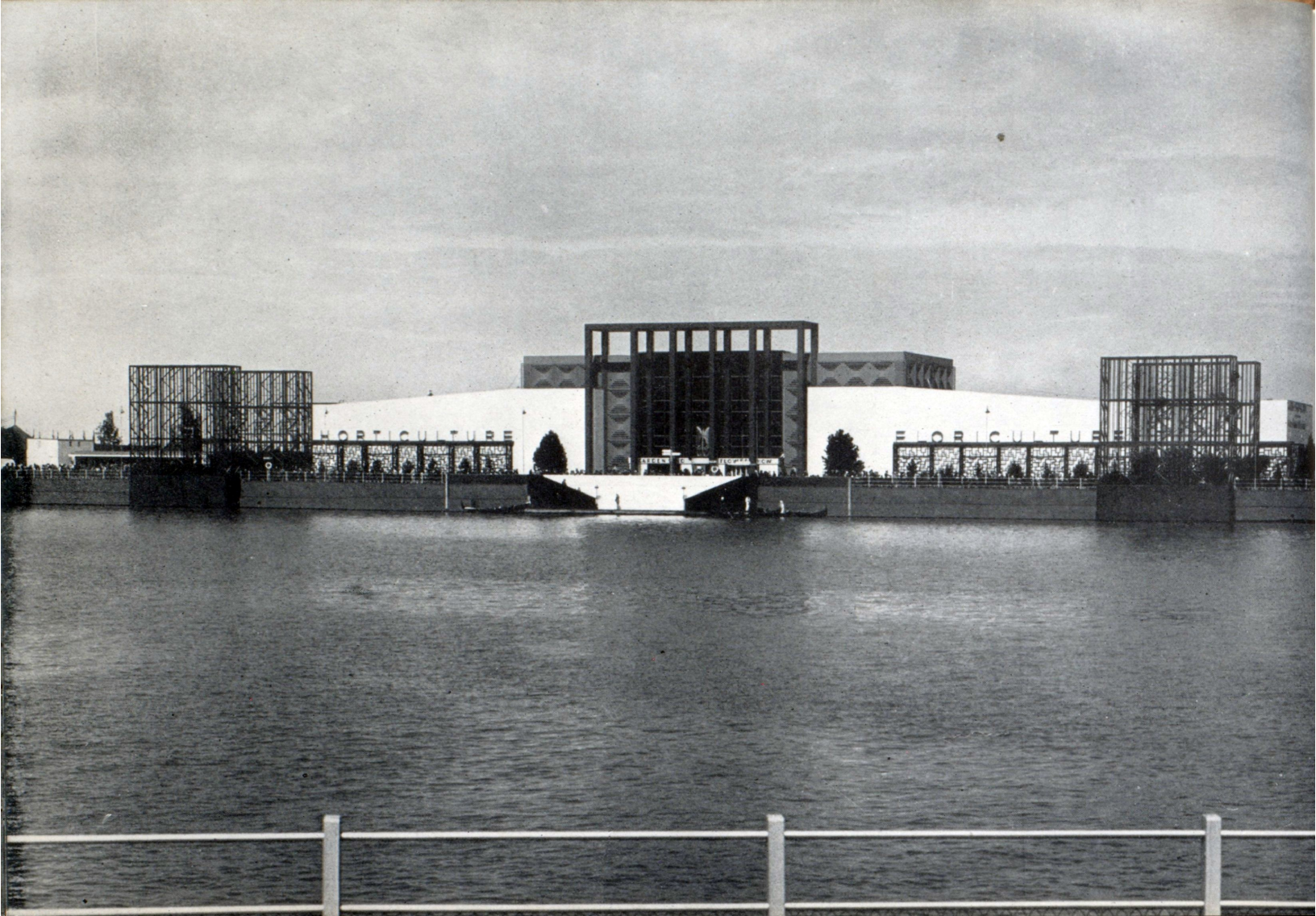
(At left)

In the Administration Building are the executive offices and clerical force. Constructed along modernistic lines, typical of other buildings at A Century of Progress, but having windows in contrast to other windowless buildings. This building is at the north entrance of the grounds. The two figures on either side of the entrance to the building symbolize Science and Industry.

FEDERAL BUILDING AND HALL OF STATES

(At right)

Located on Northerly Island, this group of buildings represents the Federal Government and various states. The three towers standing in striking relief, symbolize the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the government. Besides the Federal exhibits, the various states have exhibits in the Hall of States. Landscaped court, sunken gardens and a pool add to the beauty of the modernistic setting.


HORTICULTURE
HORTICULTURE

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING

(At left)

This modernistic building, with its spacious area of 214,650 square feet, houses the horticultural exhibits and restaurant. Its exhibits are made up of wild and tame flowers — everything in bloom. One exhibit is of wild flowers grown in Cook County Forest Preserve. Another is a field of growing corn.

THE MIDGET VILLAGE

(At right)

One of the quaintest and oddest of places at A Century of Progress is The Midget Village, "Home of the Smallest People on Earth." In contrast to these Midgets are the tall, oriental-looking guards at each side of the entrance. On top of the building may be seen Midgets on guard and patrol. The popularity of this Village may be judged by the crowd at the entrance.

ILLINOIS HOST BUILDING

(At left)

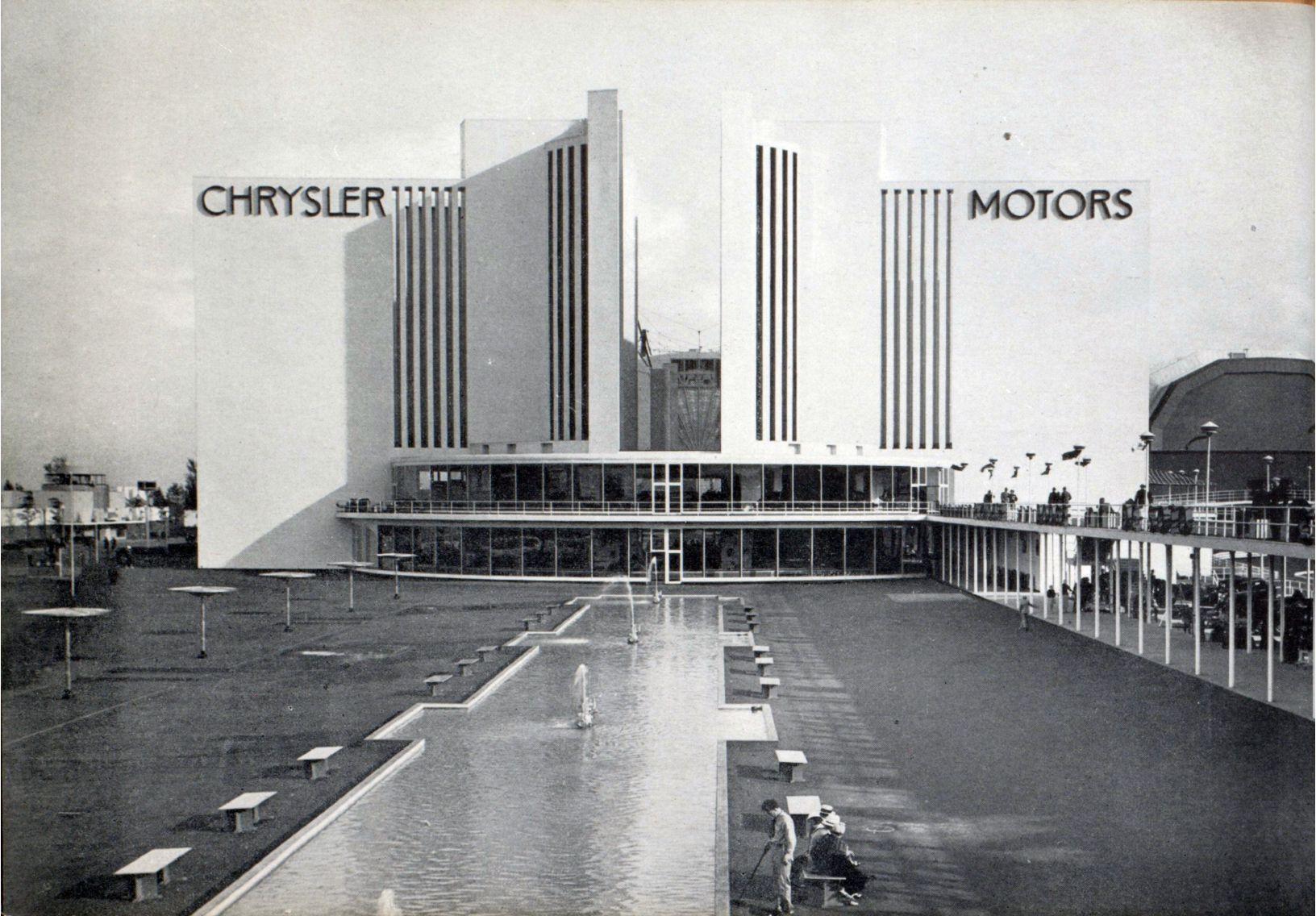
Between Leif Eriksen Drive and Soldier Field stands the handsome Illinois Host building with its modernistic minaret, 70 feet tall. The design of this building and its lighting system are symbolic of A Century of Progress. This building is, as its name implies, for the purpose of hospitality — meetings, conferences, etc. — and has decorations and exhibits in keeping with the tradition of Illinois.

BRINGING THE ORIENT TO THE FAIR

(At right)

College-trained men, some of them star football players, trot along over the Fair grounds, thus lending an ancient and oriental touch to an ultra-modern setting. This transcends even a traveling sidewalk, for with these comfortable jinrikishas one can sit in ease and luxury, and see from a vantage point a panorama of ever-changing sights and contrasts.

CHINESE THEATRE


CHRYSLER
MOTORS

THE CHRYSLER BUILDING

(At left)

A modern industrial palace of color and light. Ultra-modern in design. Innumerable welded shafts of different-colored metals rise toward the sky in a wall of dazzling brilliancy. Building symbolizes motion. Has a quarter-mile proving ground where cars may be tested. Demonstrations given showing cars "almost climbing the side of a house," Barney Oldfield driving.

DAIRY INDUSTRIES BUILDING

(At right)

In the Dairy Building is a group of exhibits sponsored by America's three billion dollar dairy industry. The main themes of this exhibit are magnitude of industry and its service to humanity. The exhibit shows the progress of the dairy industry made thru the application of scientific methods.

THE BELGIAN VILLAGE

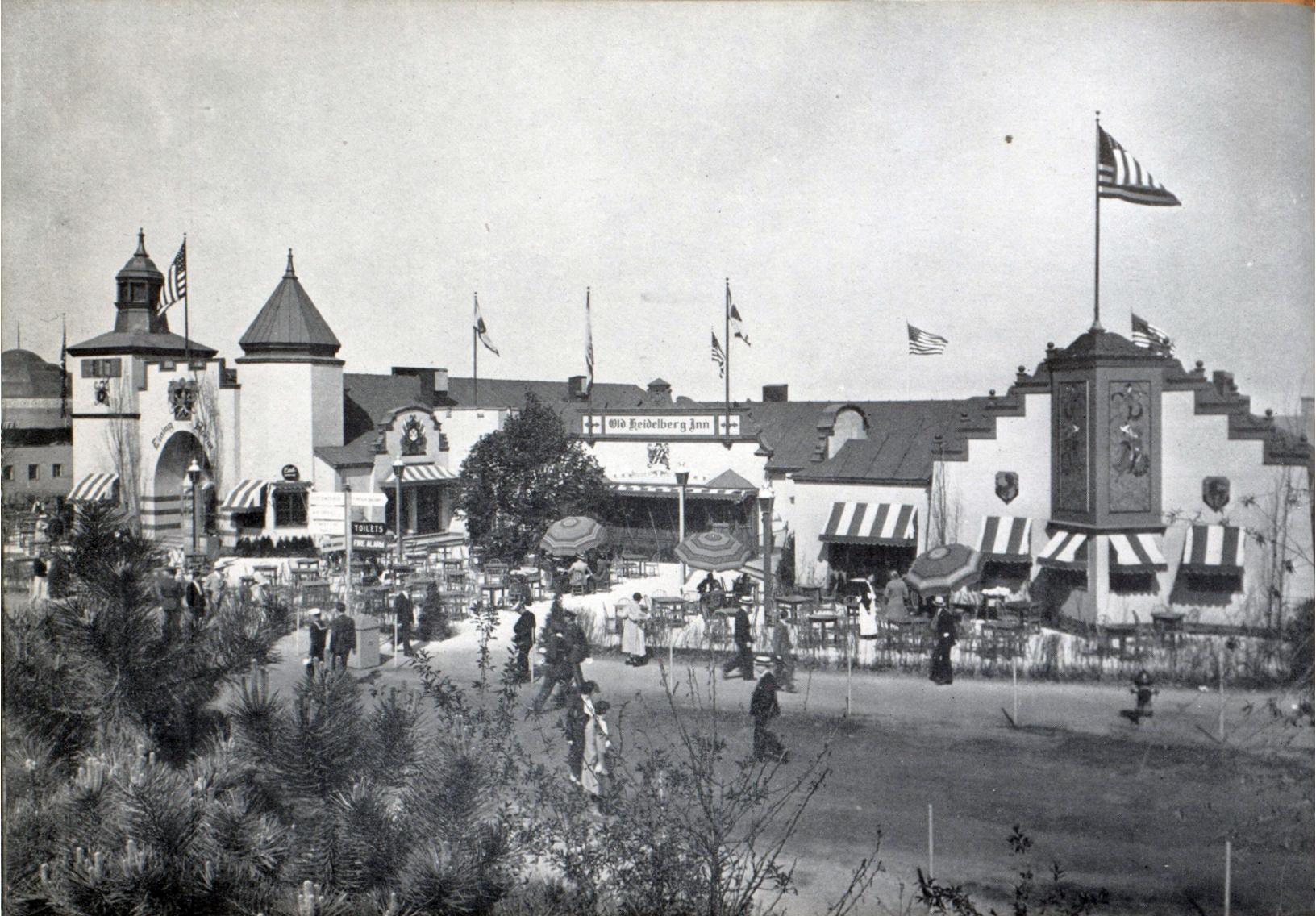
(At left)

It is an exact reproduction of a village in Belgium, with town hall, including town clock, church, theatre, cafes, houses and shops. Belgian craftsmen at work, milk-maids and milk-carts lend a picturesque touch. Its quaint gable-roofed houses and church spires rise above many surrounding buildings.

GENERAL EXHIBITS GROUP

(At right)

This building group consists of five pavilions. The pavilions and four courts open towards the lagoon, terraces and pools. In this group are numerous exhibits of industry, showing the graphic arts, furniture, sporting goods, mineral and metal industries, cosmetics, jewelry, textiles and scores of others. Each pavilion has a great hall, 160 feet by 40 feet wide and high ceilings.


Old Heidelberg Inn
TOILETS

OLD HEIDELBURG INN

(At left)

One of the busiest, most popular and quaintest places at A Century of Progress is the Old Heidelburg Inn. It is an exact copy of an old village tavern of Heidelburg, Germany. Either in its spacious interior, with hundreds of tables, or at tables on the lawn in front, one may be served with beer, sandwiches, etc.

ELECTRICAL GROUP

(At right)

The Electrical Group consists of three connected buildings more than a thousand feet in length. They portray the progress and development in electricity. Communications Building in center shows exhibits of discoveries and inventions in telegraph and telephone. Radio Building, north end, shows development in this industry. Electrical Building, south end, shows processes of manufacture of electrical goods.

FLYING TURNS

"CITY OF A MILLION LIGHTS"

(At left)

Here is the Midway, the "City of a Million Lights," with its crowd roaming about on an extended holiday — there to see the many queer sights and to experience some of the breath-taking thrills that await them at almost every turn. The flying turns, caterpillar glides, shooting of rapids — all new and different — add zest to the varied amusements available.

SEARS-ROEBUCK BUILDING

(At right)

Built especially for the personal comforts and convenience of visitors to the Exposition, this building is one that is much patronized. Its tower is 150 feet high. It is white in striking contrast to its surrounding buildings. It is modernistic and windowless. Telephone, telegraph, check rooms, etc., are among the services rendered.

A&P
WELCOME
A&P
CARNIVAL
ADMISSION FREE
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA

A & P CARNIVAL

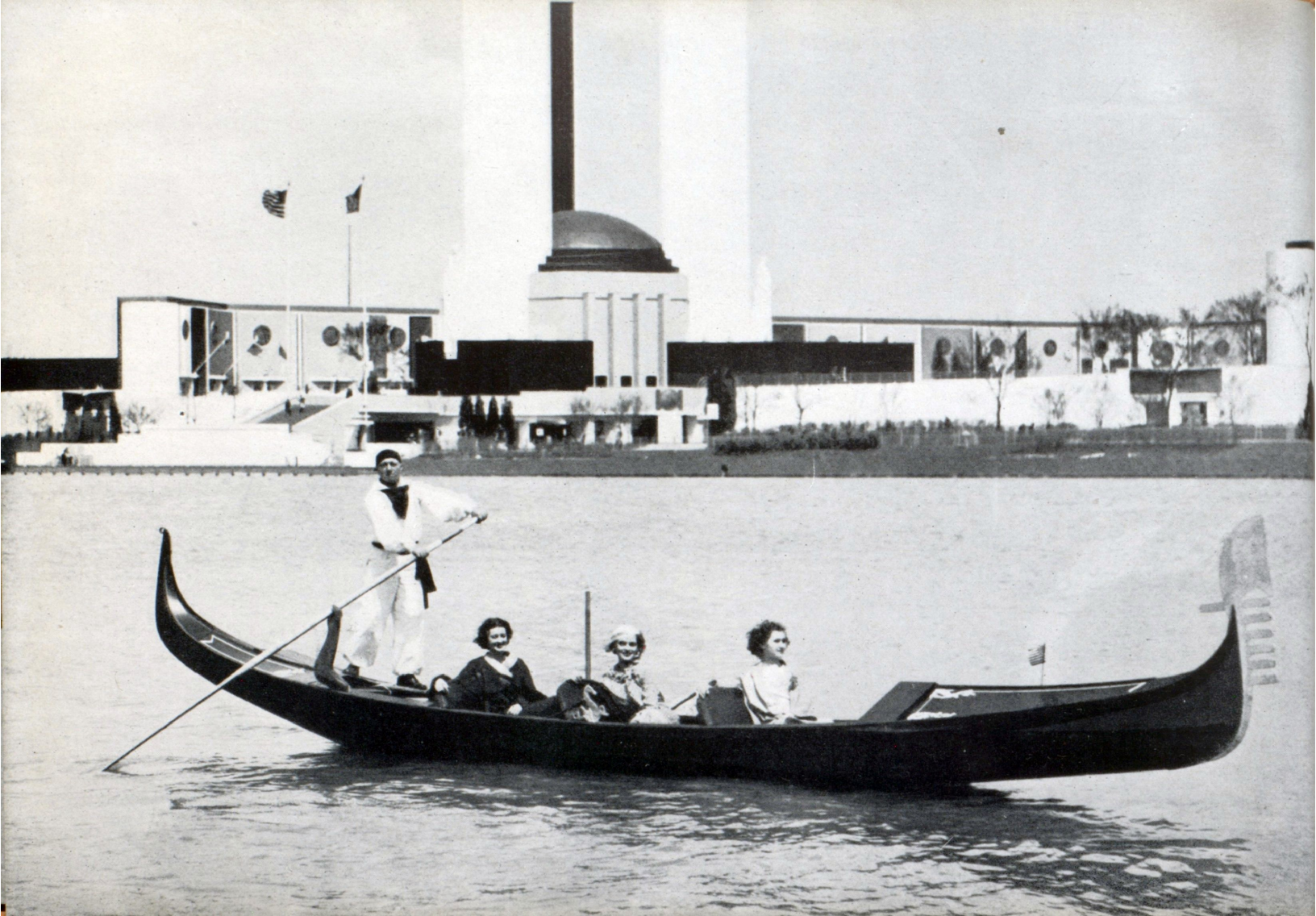
(At left)

One of the most popular places at A Century of Progress, and attended daily by thousands, the A & P Carnival is a centre of attraction. In its amphitheatre one may sit in the open air and enjoy a show, watch Tony Sarg's marionettes perform and listen to the A & P Gypsies broadcast. If the weather is bad, the audience goes to the tent-covered section, the stage revolves, and the show proceeds.

GENERAL MOTORS BUILDING

(At right)

This building, the largest erected by a single exhibitor, is 450 feet long, 306 feet wide, and a tower 173 feet high. All of the numerous products of the General Motors Corporation are exhibited. A complete automobile assembly plant is in operation. Here may be seen each step in the production of an automobile, until the car moves under its own power.



THE SINGING GONDOLIER

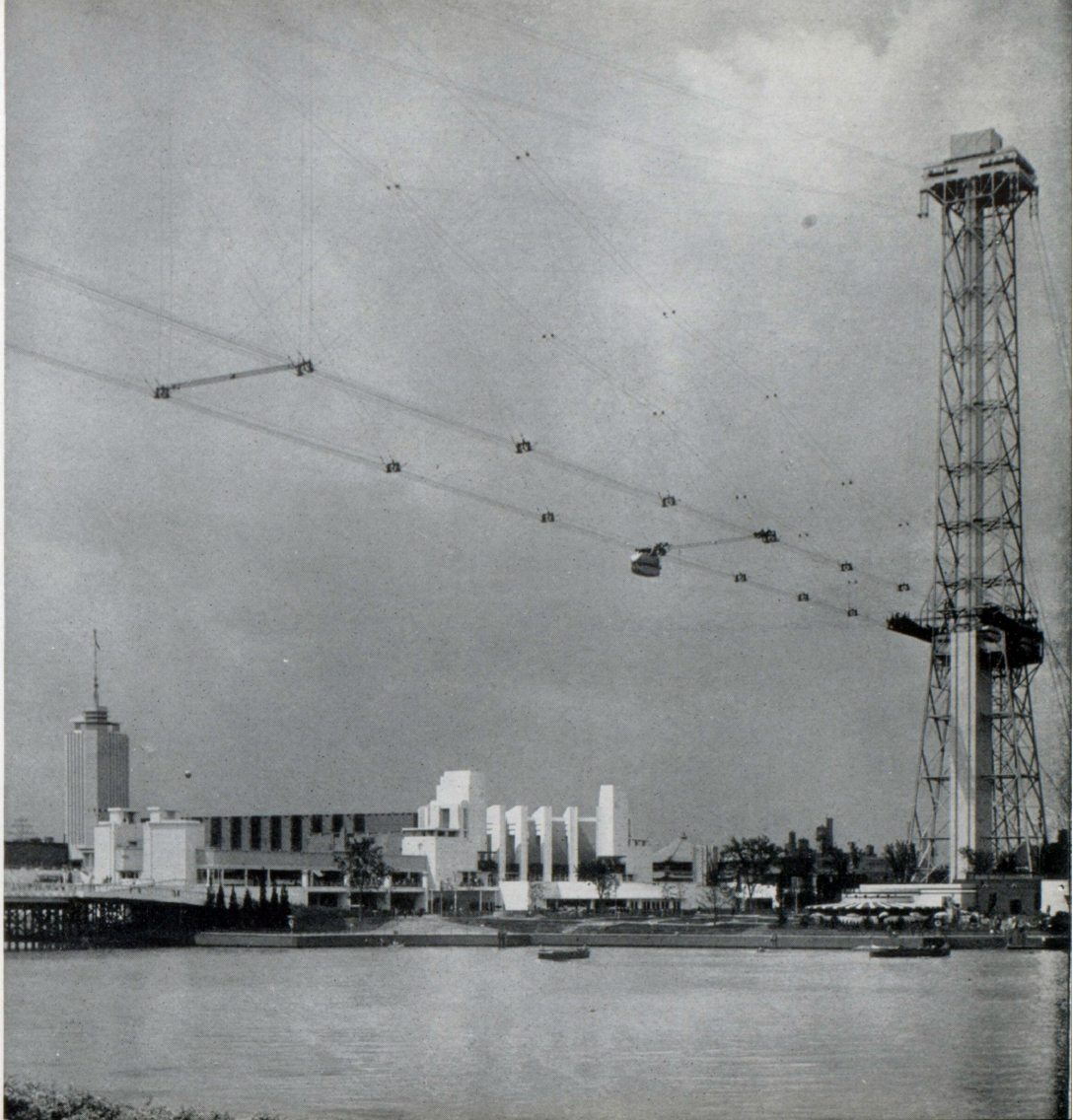
(At left)

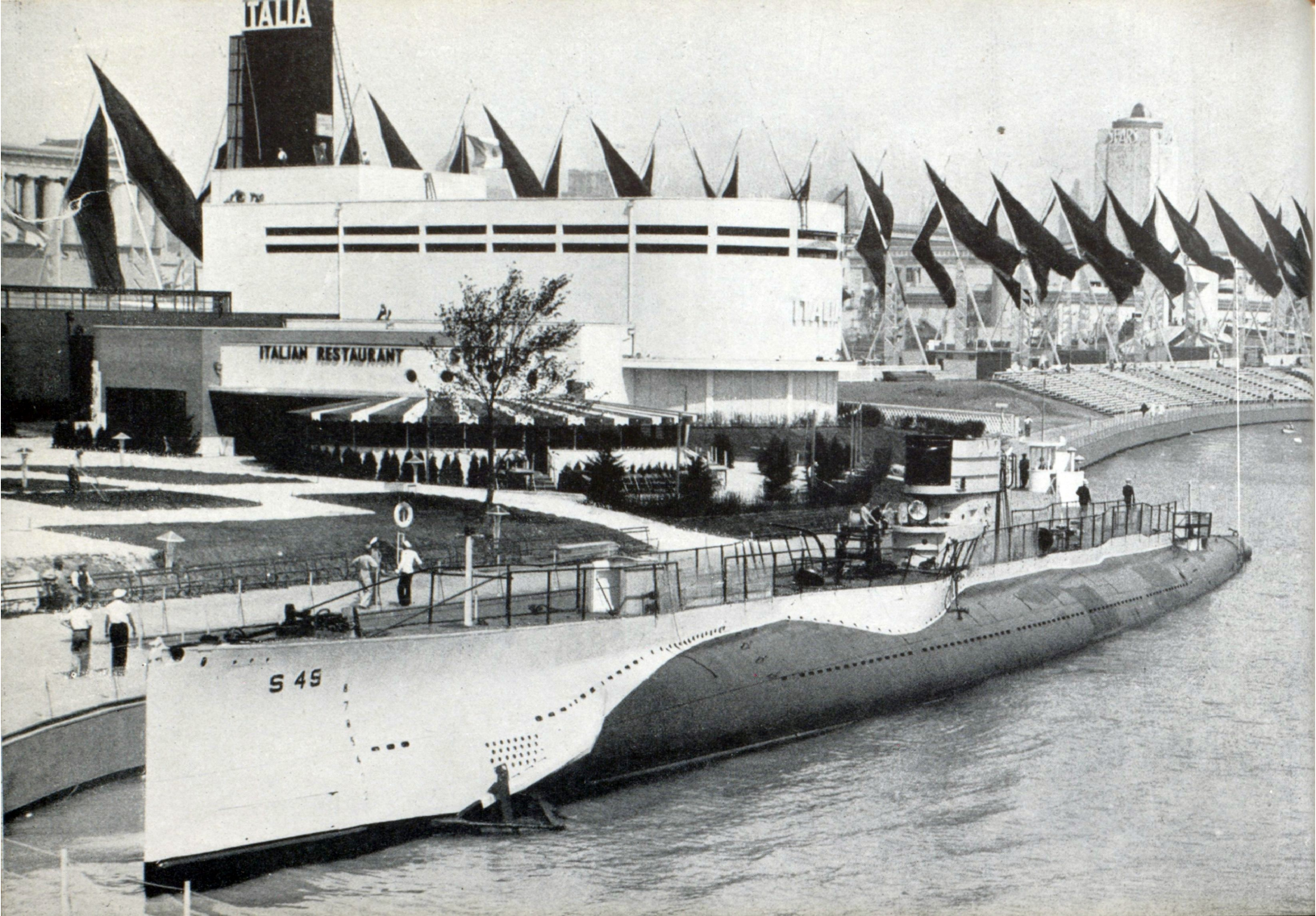
Picturesque gondolas of black with white decorative lines, leisurely propelled and guided by a singing gondolier, may be seen, as in this view, passing the striking buildings and displays along the lagoon. In the background is the Federal Building with its Hall of States — the New World and the Old World in dramatic contrast.

SKY RIDE TOWERS

(At right)

The Sky Ride Towers, 625 feet high, span the lagoon and give a sky-view of the Exposition grounds. The torpedo-like cars travel across wire cables at a distance of 219 feet above the lagoon. The towers are equipped with elevators. This is the 1933 version of the old ferris wheel. These Towers complete cost $1,400,000. Located in the background is the Hall of Science.




ITALIA
ITALIAN RESTAURANT
S 49

S-45 SUBMARINE

(At left)

Here the United States Submarine is shown docked at A Century of Progress grounds as an exhibit. The S-49, sister ship of the ill-fated S-51, is tied up on lagoon just north of the Hall of Science, after arrival from Boston. In the background can be seen the Italian pavilion. At the right is the Avenue of Flags and grandstands for spectators.

BYRD'S SOUTH-POLE SHIP

(At right)

Of historic interest is the City of New York, the sturdy wooden ship used by Byrd on his expedition to the Antarctic. It contains, below decks, a museum showing specimens of the rocks and bird and animal life of Antarctica. It shows also a model of Little America, made to scale, including the wireless tower, the huts, and other interesting features of the camp.

SWEDISH PAVILION

(At left)

Here is a building that commands and holds attention, the Swedish Pavilion. It is a square, box-like, modernistic structure, painted yellow. It contains various exhibits of Swedish arts and crafts, such as rugs, draperies, shawls and glassware. And in contrast to other buildings from abroad, it is notably modern in design.

WHEEL-CHAIRS ON PARADE

(At right)

It's a long, long winding trail along the 3½ miles of Fair grounds, 424 acres in all, with thousands of things to see — to startle and thrill one. These restful chairs, pushed by becapped attendants, make it possible to tour along leisurely, without tiring, and with added prestige.

FORT DEARBORN
FORT DEARBORN

OLD FORT DEARBORN

(At left)

The stockaded inclosure of Fort Dearborn shown above is a faithful reproduction. From left to right around the inclosure may be seen the soldiers' barracks, one of the blockhouses, the powder magazine, and officers' quarters. This crude military outpost, built under trying circumstances, sheltered troops and settlers from hostile Indian attacks.

THE LINCOLN GROUP

(At right)

This picture, a replica of the cabin in which Lincoln was born, is one of the Lincoln Group which includes the Wigwam, the Rutledge Tavern, the Indiana Cabin, and the Lincoln-Berry store in New Salem. The Wigwam is where Lincoln was nominated for the presidency in 1860.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG
AMUSEMENTS

GENERAL VIEW OF MIDWAY

(At left)

Along the Midway, "City of a Million Lights," the crowds continually go from one attraction to another. At every turn there are strange - looking, odd - shaped buildings, many of them Oriental in atmosphere and design. And amid them may be seen such historical sites as a cyclorama depicting the Battle of Gettysburg.

STREETS OF PARIS

(At right)

Alive with Gallic color and atmosphere — gendarmes, side-walk cafes, chestnut venders, strolling artists, musicians, milkmaids, world-famous Parisian restaurants — the Streets of Paris is a bewildering array of shops and shows. Entrance is thru a replica of a French liner.

ENCHANTED
ISLE

ENCHANTED ISLAND!

(At left)

Enchanted Island is located on Northerly Island. Here children and grownups may revel in fanciful dreams realized. Magic Mountain with its spiral slide. Bantam autos run by boys and girls. Painted swans. Tiny chairs in a restaurant. Marble house, with glass walls filled with agates, marbles, etc. Junior League Theatre. Brown bear cubs drinking milk from bottles. And the whole guarded by green-coated giant seven feet five inches tall.

A VIEW FROM THE ISLAND

(At right)

Dynamic and pulsating with activity, this photograph shows an interesting prospective of the Northern Lagoon and mainland looking South from the Island.

JAPANESE PAVILION

(At left)

The Japanese Pavilion contains a $3,-000,000 exhibit of Japanese arts and products. One of the features of the exhibit is the replica of Mount Vernon made of shells, pearls and platinum. This exhibit is valued at about one-half million dollars. In front of the Pavilion are a rock garden and a group of native rattan houses.

GOLDEN TEMPLE OF JEHOL

(At right)

A temple of great interest is the Golden Temple of Jehol, which dates from 1767. Colorful, with its brilliant double-decked roof of copper shingles covered with gold leaf, its bright red lacquer columns, and its carved grills in red, blue, yellow, and gold. Artists were brought from the Orient to work on its decorations. Exhibited in it are priceless Chinese and Buddhist treasures.

HOME DESIGN PROGRESS

(At left)

The model homes shown are in the group of buildings which adjoin Home Planning Hall at the World's Fair. The steel frame houses on the left are of unique design. The house at the right is of brick construction, comprising three stories, balconies and roof garden. Walls and floors of brick.

A BRIDGE OF EXHIBITS

(At right)

Along this bridge which connects the Mainland and Northerly Island, may be seen numerous exhibits, including the Butterfly Art, the House of David, and many others. This is one of the many interesting thorofares where something new and different greets one's eyes at almost every step.

GOODYEAR

MIDWAY PROMENADE

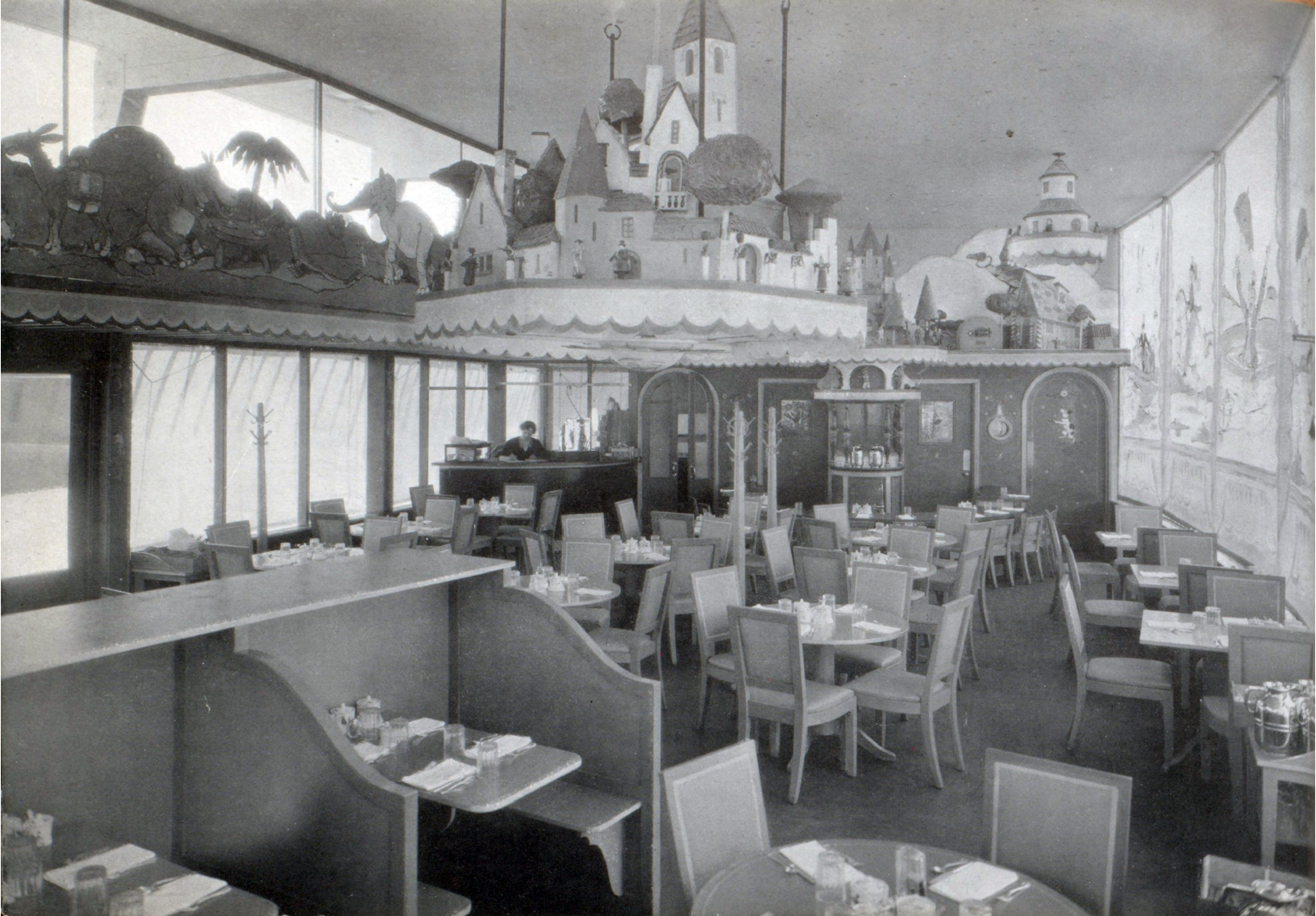
(At left)

Here is an attractive group of buildings along the midway promenade. Distinctly Oriental in their design and atmosphere, they form a bit of interesting conjecture as to what is on the inside. Overhead may be seen the "Goodyear" soaring high over the Exhibition grounds. In the foreground is an empty wheel-chair.

AVENUE OF FLAGS

(At right)

One of the most striking scenes at A Century of Progress is the Avenue of Flags, which lends an air of pomp and gaiety to the Fair. Along this Avenue may be seen not only crowds of pedestrians, as shown, but wheel-chairs, jinrikishas, and motorbuses. This Avenue leads directly to the entrance of one of the outstanding buildings at the Fair, the Hall of Science.



WHERE YOUNGSTERS EAT

(At left)

What dreams many a youngster fulfills at the Enchanted Island — and here is one of them — a place to eat, with chairs and tables, children's size, where they and grown-ups may eat from brightly colored tables and sit in equally gay chairs. Above are real castles, and around the walls are paintings of animals seated at tables, such as a hippopotamus and a crocodile seated at a table, with an elephant waiting on them.

NICK CHOPPER AND SCARECROW

(At right)

Nick Chopper, the tin woodman, and Scarecrow, characters from Frank L. Baum's famous Oz books, are used as decorative figures on the Enchanted Island, the children's paradise, at A Century of Progress. The Magic Mountain with its cavernous slide; a real locomotive run by youngsters; automobiles, ferris wheel, a theatre, and many other breath-taking sights — all especially for delighting boys and girls at every turn.

A CACTI GARDEN

(At left)

One does not have to go to the Sahara, Mexico or Arizona to get the realism of being in the middle of a desert with horny, pointed plants all about one ready to puncture many places at one time. This cacti garden is by T. R. Schroeder, Chicago. It includes various cacti specimens — the Giant, Tree and Barrel cacti; the Century Plant and South American Opuntia, a very large American genus of tropical cactus plants. A diorama of desert plants, rocks and sand.

TRANSPARENT MAN

(At right)

More popular than any man, or lady, at the World's Fair, is this Transparent Man, who shows you not only what he thinks but HOW he thinks. His brain and the entire mechanism of his body, electrically lighted a section at a time, or all at one time, show you in full view every part and nerve and fibre of the human body. This Transparent Man and the Robot, the latter a mechanical talking and demonstrating man, are decidedly the most popular sights at the Fair. Both in the Hall of Science.

OAK PARK GARDEN

(At left)

Hardly a stone's throw from the maddening crowd at the Fair, is this garden spot of beauty, quiet and rest — this Victorian formal garden, exhibited by the Oak Park District at the rear of the Horticultural Building, right on the Lake. Its accent-points are pyramidal evergreens. Evergreen plants form the background. Its floral designs comprise every imaginable greenhouse plant, highly decorative in their myriad of colors. Truly, a beauty spot!

A LANDSCAPE DREAM

(At right)

As refreshing and as realistic as the old water grist mill itself, this informal naturalistic garden, created by the handiwork of Chas. O. Speicher, landscape architect, of South Bend, Ind., in cooperation with Stauffen Bros., Hammond, Ind., is decidedly "A Landscape Dream." Moss-covered rocks, the water mill with real water turning its wheel, a mill pond, mirror pool, brook — what realism! The hand-split clapboard shingles on the mill roof are 125 years old. A retreat treat at A Century of Progress.

The World's Columbian Exposition

TIME WAS, forty years ago, when the world took itself less seriously and leisurely walked thru its parks. It had to be more leisurely, for one cannot walk very fast, nor can one ride very fast in a buggy or a horse-drawn street car.

In a vast acreage located in Jackson Park, was the idyllic setting of the Columbian Exposition, where buildings of Old-World architecture, with time and men no object, were constructed in endless profusion. Derby-hatted men and beruffled women strolled along the Court of Honor, sat on benches along the walkways or lagoon, and saw the wonders on display — from all parts of the world.

MacMonnies' Fountain with its sea-horses — the Peristyle, symbolizing the Genius of Navigation — the Obelisk — the Court of Honor — the Wagnerian Golden Door of the Transportation Building — the Electric Fountain — Totem Poles — Ruins of Yucatan — the Viking Ship — Columbian Caravels — these were a few of the features of the Fair. But, by no means, all.

From numerous foreign countries — Great Britain — Guatemala — Venezuela — Java — Austria — Germany — France — Costa Rica — and scores of others — there were exhibitions of plants, manufactures, art, statuary — in buildings of various styles of architecture.

That was forty years ago — and many of these scenes are reproduced in this book, so that the world of Then and Now may be compared and preserved — and so that forty years from now one may review and compare with the next World's Fair and the progress made in the interim.

TRANSPORTATION

(At right)

Have you ever been on a subway in New York during the rush hour? If so, you have some idea of what happened at the Fair when people crowded not only in the street cars, but sat on top, hung on the sides and ends. Contrast this with the various ways by which one may get to A Century of Progress — bus, street car, elevated, automobile, boat, train.

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COURT OF HONOR

(At left)

Here is the picturesque Court of Honor, framed in a setting of architectural grandeur. A panorama that is pleasing to look at, with its lagoon as a centerpiece, bordered by statues and fountains of beauty. Scenes like this may be contrasted but seldom excelled, at least from an artistic point of view.

STATUE OF THE REPUBLIC

(At right)

Sixty-five feet in height, this Statue of the Republic was, besides being a masterpiece of sculpture, a landmark which guided people about the Fair grounds. The basin surrounding the statue covers 10¾ acres. In the background is the Peristyle, the water gateway to the Fair grounds.

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HALL OF PLANTS

(At left)

Here is the attractive Hall of Plants, the Horticultural Building, with its great dome. It is surrounded by flowers in great profusion. It was built at a cost of $300,000. Its style is Venetian renaissance in the Ionic order. The sculpture and decorations were by Lorado Taft, Chicago. Designed by Jenney, Chicago architect.

MacMONNIES' FOUNTAIN

(At right)

Picture shows detail of Columbian Fountain, designed by Frederick MacMonnies. When shown in 1893, it was said to be the largest fountain in the world. It cost $50,000. It depicts Columbia on the barge of state. Allegorical figures represent Fame, Arts and Industries.

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MacMONNIES' FOUNTAIN AND MACHINERY HALL

(At left)

Industry and art, both here symbolizing the unity and progression of the two, are shown in a striking setting, with MacMonnies' Fountain in the foreground and the Machinery Hall in the background — all bordering on the Lagoon. This fountain is one of the masterpieces of the 1893 World's Fair. Designed by Frederick MacMonnies at a cost of $50,000.

THE GOLDEN DOOR

(At right)

The Transportation Building, of which this "Golden Door" was the entrance, was about the only spot of color about the Fair grounds, all the other buildings at the Fair being white. The contrasting effects of this ornate door gave it its name "Wagnerian," because of its typifying Wagnerian music.

PERISTYLE AND STATUE OF REPUBLIC

(At left)

The Grand Colonnade or Peristyle, the water gateway of the Fair, was a spectacle of artistic beauty, with its statuary pedestals and 48 Corinthian columns. It was 600 feet long, 60 feet wide, 60 feet high. The center was called the Arch of Triumph.

GERMAN BUILDING

(At right)

This building, containing Germany's exhibits at the Exposition, cost $200,000. Its contents were valued at more than $10,000,000. Architect, Johannes Radke, Berlin. Tower, 150 feet high. Three bells in belfry weighed, together, about 100 tons.

MACHINERY HALL

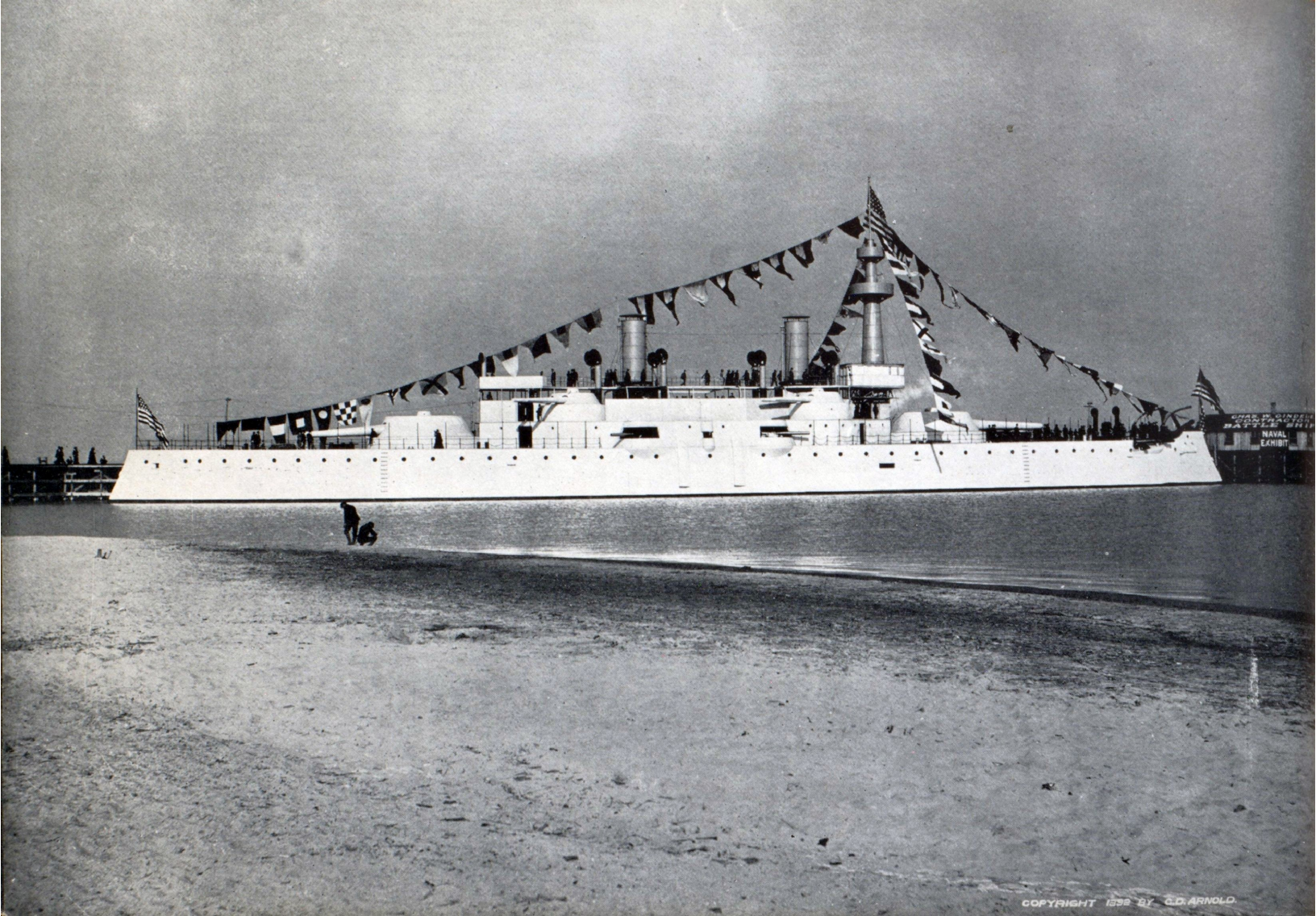
(At left)

Lagoon in the foreground, Machinery Hall in background, this is one of the many interesting scenes. Machinery Hall, known as the "Palace of Mechanic Art," cost $1,200,000 and has a floor area of 17½ acres, with an Annex with a floor area of 6 acres.

MANUFACTURES BUILDING

(At right)

Even today, forty years after this building was erected, it would be considered remarkable for size, as it measured 1687x 787 feet, or about 2½ blocks long by more than a block wide. Cost, $1,700,000. Floor area, thirty-two acres. Glass roof contained 40 carloads of glass.



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U. S. BATTLESHIP ILLINOIS

(At left)

As long as man's ambition includes commercial and individual supremacy, he will need and build battleships, each one bigger, better and more daring than the preceding one. The pride of the United States Navy in 1893 was this 10,300 ton coast-line battleship Illinois, 248 feet long and manned by 200 men.

THE PERISTYLE

(At right)

The water gateway of the Fair, this Peristyle measured 600 feet long, 60 feet wide and 60 feet high. Cost, $300,000. The statuary on pedestals at right and left depict the "Genius of Navigation." The figures on the balustrade symbolized Eloquence, Music, Navigation, etc.

GENERAL VIEW LOOKING NORTH

(At left)

This general view, looking north from Roof Garden over door of Transportation Building, shows waterway, walk and lawns between the Wooded Island and Horticultural Building. In foreground is Choral Building, with the Illinois Building, with its dome, in the background.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

(At right)

This building, occupied by officials of the Exposition, express, telegraph and telephone companies, bank, press headquarters, cafe, Columbian guard, etc., cost $550,000. Floor area, 4.2 acres. The most picturesque building about the Court of Honor. Located at head of Grand Basin.

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"WORLD'S LARGEST BUILDING"

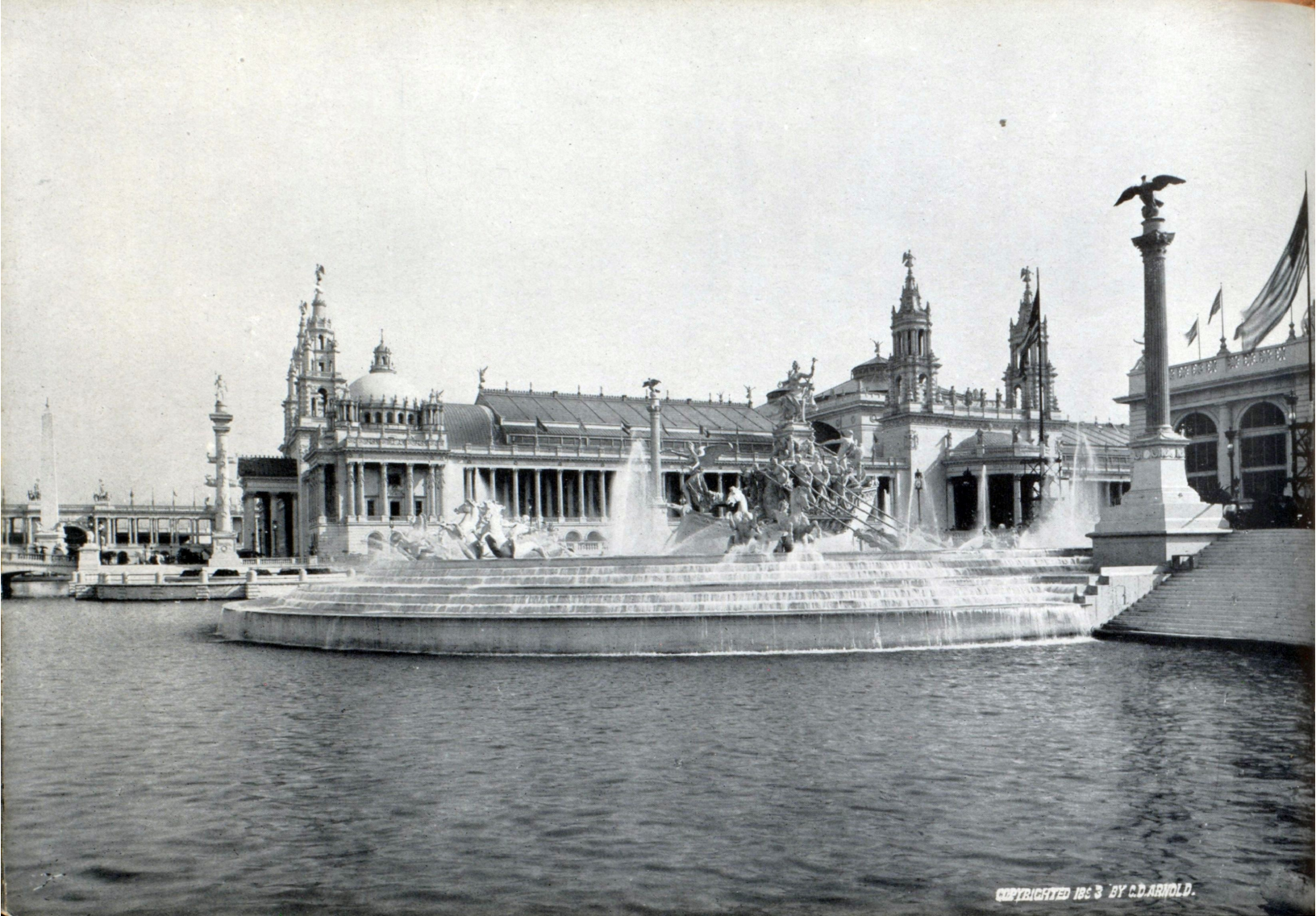
(At left)

In 1893, the Manufactures Building, seen here in a general view, was said to be the largest building in the world. Larger buildings have been constructed since then, the Merchandise Mart being an example. This view shows the artistic and scenic setting of this and other buildings.

LIVE STOCK BUILDING

(At right)

In this building, known as the Stock Pavilion, was shown the national exhibit of live stock. On each side is the colonnade. In front of this pavilion stands the obelisk. Exhibitions of rare merit were found in this building.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MacMONNIES' COLUMBIAN FOUNTAIN

(At left)

Conceded to be the outstanding example of statuary art at the Columbian Exposition was the MacMonnies' Fountain, with its allegorical representation, which formed a heroic centerpiece to the Court of Honor. In the background is Machinery Hall.

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING

(At right)

Close-up view of the Horticultural Building, designed by Jenney, architect, Chicago. Sculpture and decorations by Lorado Taft, Chicago. Floor area, 6½ acres. Dome, 114 feet high and 180 feet in diameter. Cost, $300,000. Style, Venetian renaissance of Ionic order.

PALACE OF MECHANIC AR
FOUR HUNDRED YEARS AFTER THE DISCOVERY OF THIS CONTINENT BY CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD UNITE ON THIS SPOT TO COMPARE IN FRIENDLY EMULATION THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS IN ART SCIENCE MANUFACTURES AND AGRICULTURE

ELECTRICITY BUILDING

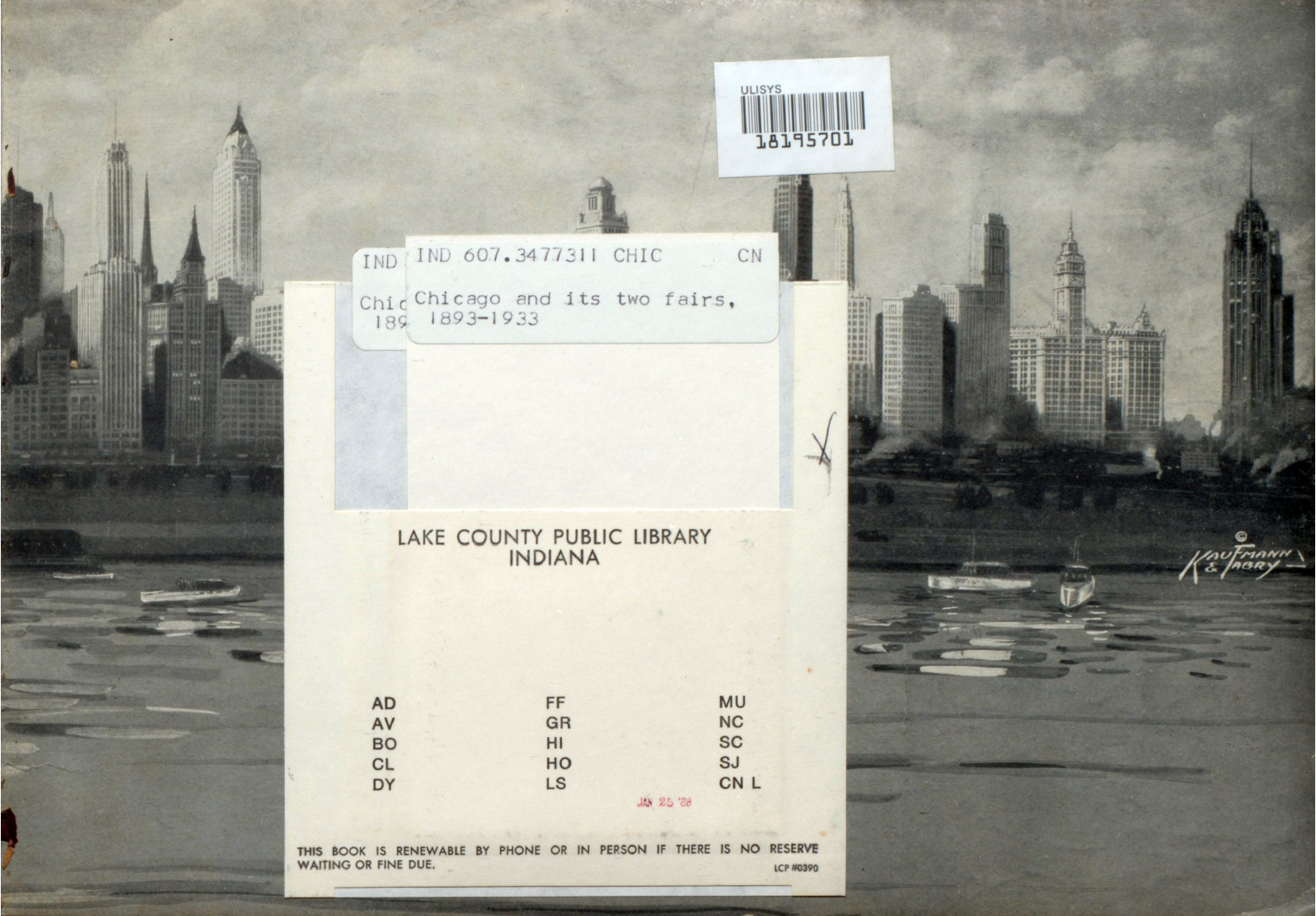
(At left)

Electricity Building, viewed from base of obelisk, with lagoon and series of bridges in the distance, was built at a cost of $410,000. Has four domes and ten towers, the two highest measuring 195 feet. Floor area comprises 9½ acres. In the distance is the Illinois Building with dome and flag.

FERRIS WHEEL

(At right)

No other single enterprise or place of resort approached either in patronage extended or in wonderment excited, the Ferris Wheel at the Columbian Exposition —Thirty-six cars, each being 27 feet long, 13 feet wide and 9 feet high, had a total seating capacity for 1,440 passengers.



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